

BUTLER WEEKLY TIMES

J. D. ALLEN EDITOR.

J. D. ALLEN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The WEEKLY TIMES, published every Thursday, will be sent to any address one year, postage paid, for \$1.00.

Fourteen people were killed in the Minnesota cyclone.

Col. Bill Phelps is building a \$50,000 residence at Carthage, Mo.

Seven people in Cincinnati and eight in Chicago died from heat Sunday.

Western Kentucky and southern Illinois was swept by a tornado Friday, and a great amount of damage was done.

The Bank of Commerce and Midland National bank, of Kansas City, have made arrangements to consolidate.

The decrease in the supply of coal caused by the strike of the miners, has raised the price of coal in the east.

Bids for supplying state schools with text books for five years were opened by the commission at Jefferson City, Monday.

The vote in the Senate on the tariff bill was 28 to 38. Every Democrat but one—McEvery of Louisiana—voted against the bill.

An effort is being made to get Jerry Simpson and Congressman Cochran to orate at the Lone Jack picnic to be held August 16th.

St. Louis has made a demand on New York for small notes, \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills, with which to move the crops now being harvested.

The Tribune, a gold standard paper started at Mexico, Mo., after the election, suspended publication Saturday for want of patronage.

Dave Hunt, a worthless tramp, who has just been incarcerated in the Iowa penitentiary, has fallen heir to \$300,000, by the death of his uncle.

The silver democrats of Frankfort, Ky., are making a house to house canvass in polling the city. The contest is centered on the office of mayor.

Daylight for higher wages for striking coal miners is beginning to dawn. The operators are beginning to show an anxious disposition to settle differences.

The strike of the coal miners in the east continues to spread. The supply of fuel is giving out and on this account many factories are threatening a shut down.

The conference committee in charge of the tariff bill, according to the dispatches, are not dwelling together in unity. The committee is making slow progress, as they have not yet reached the important schedules of the bill, it is guess work when the bill will be ready for passage.

The immense depot and freight house of the Chicago & Alton railroad at Chicago, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The place was full of freight, much of it in cars, and long lines of cars outside the freight house were ignited by flying sparks and burned. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Senator Mark Hanna has, by invitation of President McKinley, moved into the Prince of Wales' room in the White House. It is said that this move was taken to remove him from the annoyance of office seekers. It is the impression among the horde that to secure Mr. Hanna's name on a petition is equivalent to appointment to the office sought.

Consul General Lee reports to the state department that he has only used \$6,000 of the \$50,000 appropriated by congress for the relief of disabled and destitute Americans in Cuba, and that of the \$6,000 he still has enough left to last several months yet. It makes a vast difference as to who handles public money. That donation of \$50,000 in the hands of a Chicago relief committee would not have lasted thirty days.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is thought that the conference committee will report to-day. Whether the report will sustain the Dingley bill as it originally came from the House or in its changed condition after it passed through the senate, is of small moment to the tax-payers. In either event it will be the highest protection measure ever enacted by any congress, far exceeding the McKinley bill which the people of the United States repudiated at the first opportunity offered them. It would appear that the manufacturers and trusts have gone mad over the prospect to glut their avarice at the public treasury and are not stopping to consider what the effect will be on the people. They are clamoring for more and greater taxes to be placed upon an already overtaxed and overburdened people for the sole purpose of further increasing their wealth, while the country is struggling to recover from the worst financial depression which the people of this country ever experienced. They are in the saddle and riding with whip and spur and so earthly power will stop this congress from passing this measure of iniquity. Well, let them. The people of this great republic will hold the republican party responsible and will administer such a rebuke in 1900 as no political party in the nation ever experienced. Mark our prediction.

Missouri Men on Committees.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—When Speaker Reed announces the standing committees of the House, which will be done on the last day of the session, this is the way Missouri members will doubtless be appointed: Bland, coinage, weights and measures; Bodine, naval affairs; Benton, Indian affairs; Clark, foreign affairs; Cowherd, interstate and foreign commerce; Cooney, Pacific railroads; Cochran, banking and currency; DeArmond, judiciary; Dockery, appropriations; Lloyd, agriculture; Robb, postoffices and post roads; Van Diver, rivers and harbors.

It is probable that Mr. Cowherd may be changed from interstate and foreign commerce to some committee equally as good. Mr. Joy is now a member of the interstate and foreign commerce, and the Speaker may not want two men from the same State. This is the only reason for the change, if it be made.

For Silver.

Boston, Mass., July 8.—Hon. G. Fred Williams will be nominated by the democrats of Massachusetts next fall. This means that the party has gone over to silver with the avowed intention of nominating Mr. Williams. It was just a year ago this week the Massachusetts democracy were sweltering in the turmoil of the Chicago convention torn, disrupted, angry and disgusted.

A short year has wrought great changes, and now it is apparent not only that Mr. Williams will be the democratic candidate for governor again, but that the democratic organization has gone over formally, bag and baggage, to the free silver cause, and that there will be no necessity for revising the state committee. Members of the executive committee, with the exception of one man, are free silver adherents.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—Frank James, asked this morning what he thought of the endeavor now being made to secure the pardon of James and Cole Younger, serving life sentences in the Stillwater (Minn.) penitentiary, said: "I know nothing of the expected pardon except what I have read in the newspapers, and I decline to discuss any previous association which I may have had with the Younger brothers."

Harris' Successor.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 9.—The news of Senator Harris' death had scarcely been received when the fight for his successor was begun. The contest will be between Congressman Benton McMillin and Gov. Robert L. Taylor. Taylor seems to lead in the race at present. McMillin also has a good following.

Paris, July 10.—The cabinet to-day framed a reply to the letter addressed to President Faure by the Sultan asking him to use his influence of France to obtain for Turkey a settlement of the Graeco-Turkish frontier, extending the Turkish possessions to the Salimbria river. The reply was strongly worded in the negative.

AS FATAL AS A PLAGUE.

Heat Amounts to a General Epidemic in its Ravages.—Prostrated, 2,000; Dead, 350.

Chicago, Ill., July 10.—The records of prostrations and deaths resulting from the long heated term since July 1 approach in magnitude that of a general epidemic. Reports from all sections of the country received to night show prostrations numbering in the neighborhood of 2,000, with fatalities close to 350. In addition to this there were scores of deaths resulting indirectly from the intolerable heat, the death rate in many of the large cities showing a fearful increase over previous years.

The central states suffered more severely than other sections, the heat being most deadly in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. In number of fatalities this city heads the list with eighty seven deaths. Cincinnati and suburban points reporting sixty-five and St. Louis forty-two. Throughout the south the heat was intense, but the death rate much lower than in the north.

Eighty-seven people have died from the effects of heat here since July 1. In addition six have drowned while bathing to escape the scorching rays of the sun; six have been driven insane, and a like number have committed suicide, while 347 prostrations, more or less serious, have occurred. The health department reports show a great increase in the mortality among children and sufferers from chronic diseases, the average number of deaths for the past three or four days having almost doubled.

TO BEAT McLEAN.

Tom Johnson to Enter the Ohio Senatorial Fight.

Cleveland O., July 10.—It is given out here by close friends of ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, that the latter is furnishing money to the anti McLean faction for the purpose of securing control of the Cuyahoga county legislative delegation. His friends say that he is a candidate for the Senate and that he will publicly declare himself at the proper time. There is no doubt but that Johnson will make a hard fight to defeat McLean in this county.

He has good good chances of success. With Cuyahoga county solid support in other parts of the state. He hopes to crystallize all the anti-McLean sentiment in the state. Mr. Johnson helped Bryan, and long ago announced that while he could not endorse free silver in toto, still, if the party wished he would vote and work on the lines laid down in the Chicago platform.

Ran Into an Ambush.

Havana, July 9.—Movements of the Spanish Captain General and Gen. Gomez seem to be a game of hide and seek. Weyler thought he had Gomez penned up the other day and sent out four battalions to capture him, but they came back not only without him, but with the loss of over 200 men. They were ambushed in the hills near Sancti Spiritus, and the insurgents fairly mowed down the troops with rapid fire guns. Weyler was furious.

The Havana papers have been forbidden to talk upon the affair at all, but La Lucha, with singular independence, showing that it has some power behind the throne, has commented upon the "campaign" with considerable bitterness.

"The fact that the insurgents' camp can almost be seen from the captain general's place," it says, "proves that the Spanish officers have such poor knowledge of this section that they don't know the roads that lead to the insurgents' camps. The spectacle of large bands of rebels camping within gunshot of the capital is not an edifying one, disproving, as it does, the idea of pacification."

The President's Plans.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—The President decided to-day that after his return from Chicago, where he will on July 22 attend the unveiling of the Gen. John A. Logan statue, he will, about August 1, go to Hotel Champlain, near Plattsburg, N. Y.

The party will comprise the president and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Porter and probably several members of the President's official family. The party will spend several weeks at Hotel Champlain. The President will then go to Utah.

Buried Alive.

Key West, Fla., July 10.—Advice received here from Cuba say that two expeditions landed in the province of Pinar del Rio last week. A Spanish gunboat attempted to capture one but failed. The advice also state that while 200 Spanish soldiers were passing through a defile, a band of insurgents fired a dynamite shell into their midst. It tore an immense hole in the ground, and shook the walls of the canyon, so that they fell inward, burying the Spaniards. Only three escaped.

ERASTUS BROWN HANGED.

The Assaultant of Miss Annie Fehring Strung up by Vigilants.

Union, Mo., July 11.—Erastus Brown, the negro who made a criminal assault upon and nearly killed Miss Annie Foerring, near Villa Ridge, on July 2, and was subsequently captured and conveyed to Union to prevent his being lynched, was forcibly taken from jail at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning and hanged to a tree by a mob of men from the neighborhood of Villa Ridge.

A crowd of about 40 or 50 mounted men rode into Union at 2 o'clock. They galloped four abreast until they were within one block of the jail, where they divided into two squads. One rode north and the other half rode south, completely surrounding the houses of the Sheriff and jailer. At each house they placed a strong guard.

The balance rode quickly to the jail and attacked the iron doors with sledge hammers and cold chisels.

The door opening on the street being a wooden structure, was soon demolished.

Once inside the vigilants proceeded directly upstairs and to the cell where Brown was confined. With their tools the bolts holding the huge lock on the cell door were quickly cut in two. Then the door swung open, and the cowering wretch was dragged out. To drag him down stairs, place him in a spring wagon and drive out of town required but little more than half an hour's time.

The noise awakened many villagers and they hurried to the jail with the avowed purpose of preventing a lynching.

Judge Coleman was appointed spokesman and made an impassioned speech to the mob, in which he implored them to disperse and not bring disgrace upon their homes and families by overruling law and order.

But the words of the Judge had no effect. The men were determined to avenge the deed, and were in no mood to be dissuaded from their purpose.

The start was made toward the southern portion of the village, with the guns of the mob resting in the hollows of their arms. Several residents of Union made a final appeal that the negro be spared until his case could be passed on according to law, but the mob would listen to no arguments and warned the men that an attempt at rescue would provoke bloodshed and possibly result in the loss of innocent lives.

The mob halted under a huge willow tree at a point about one mile southeast of Union, and, after allowing Brown a few minutes in which to make a final prayer, the rope was thrown across a sturdy limb and strong hands pulled the negro six feet from the ground, where he struggled in the throes of suffocation for ten minutes, when his heart ceased to beat, and a few minutes later he was pronounced dead.



The social butterfly is really not so much an idler after all. She works hard. She keeps late hours. She manages a household—plans entertainment for her guests—superintends the buying of furniture, the making of dresses, the ordering of dinner; is worried by her social duties, by servants, by a thousand things, and with it all she must perform the duties of wifehood and motherhood. Is it so very wonderful that her health fails? It fails as other women's health fails. The beginning is some slight derangement of functions peculiarly feminine. From the beginning the progress of disease is swift and appalling, unless it is quickly checked. The frightful prevalence of "female weakness," over thirty years ago caused the invention of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a sure, permanent cure for the ills common to women. It is equally valuable in keeping women well. Taken during the expectant period it greatly lessens and sometimes entirely eliminates the pain and danger of child-birth.

GOOD COMPLEXION

comes from good digestion and good health, and these often come from the cure of constipation by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. J. B. Stone, Esq., of 21 Marshall Street, Hartford, Ct., writes: "Dr. Pierce's Pellets were recommended by a neighbor who thinks there is nothing like them. I am subject to acidity of the stomach and indigestion. As soon as I feel it, or find that my dinner or supper does not act right, I take one pill. A good many pills that I have taken cause an unpleasant feeling all the next day, or a weak 'gone' feeling that the 'Pellets' do not cause. They seem to straighten me out all through the system without tearing me up."

KILL ALL.

Weyler's Last Order to the Spanish Soldiers.

Havana, July 10.—Gen. Weyler, apparently realizing that his stay in Cuba is short, has determined to make one grand effort to thoroughly earn his title of butcher. He has issued orders to the columns to gather in all the country people and report them as prisoners of war. The males are then to be shot.

The concentration of the pacificos and their ultimate starvation is too slow a method of exterminating the population to suit Weyler. Pitiful stories of the starving of children are heard from all sections.

At Jarucol Jose Bravo, a farmer, and his wife died in the streets of hunger, after begging for eight days through the town for shelter and bread for themselves and their seven children. Two of the children were found dead near their father. The others were sent to Havana to die. The sight of the children aroused great indignation against Weyler, even among many Spaniards.

At Ranchuelo, Santa Clara Province, 200 Pacificos, after several days without food and repeated refusals of their appeals to be allowed to go forth and get help, began to riot. The officers, in fear, gave them the food which was prepared for the soldiers, but when the soldiers learned what had happened they started out from their barracks and began a general massacre of pacificos, in which women and children were killed.

Denison, Texas, July 10.—Judge E. H. Luitweiler, formerly United States Commissioner at Duncan, I. T., was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for accepting bribes. Luitweiler was formerly Judge of this district, and very prominent in political circles. He carried the delegates of Denton and St. Joe counties for McKinley at the National Convention. He was United States Marshal in Alabama shortly after the war, and graduated from Harvard University.

Upper River Floods.

Duluth, Minn., July 12.—The flood situation at Cloquet, Minn., is unchanged. The St. Louis River rose about 3 inches last night, and is now rising slowly. About forty houses in the flooded districts have been deserted, the water being 3 and 4 feet deep in the lower rooms, with about 100,000,000 logs jammed against the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad bridge and every effort is being made to hold them. The country bridge at Thompson went out to-day. There is not believed to be much danger now, unless a northwest wind comes up, which would cause the river to rise rapidly. Work is still suspended in a large number of the iron mines on the Mesaba range. The Duluth and Winnipeg road has been unable to get any trains over its road since July 3, and probably will not do so for a week yet.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Greatest Clearing Sale of All!

THE LOWEST PRICES

On trustworthy goods ever named in Bates county. We are compelled to make room for our

Immense Stock of Winter Goods,

And we will positively not carry one dollar's worth of summer goods over, if prices will sell.

Model Clothing Co.

THE COMING INSTITUTE

To be Held at Butler, Mo., Beginning Monday, Aug. 2nd, and Closing Aug. 27th, 1897.

FELLOW TEACHER:—In view of the fact that the time is near for the beginning of the Institute, I hope that every teacher is making arrangements to attend. Your success in the profession depends greatly upon the effort you put forward to attain it. Your position as a teacher is a responsible one. To become the educational leader of your district and community is an honor of which every one might be proud. The question then arises, are you at present capable of assuming such responsibilities? If not, to be prepared for such should be your aim. It is a duty you owe to your profession. Institutes are inaugurated for the improvement of teachers. It is a place where they may exchange ideas, where the weak teacher may be benefited by the experience of the strong ones. It is not a place to become qualified in the various subjects, but rather a place to learn how to present those subjects in proper and attractive way to the inquiring mind. In carrying out the foregoing ideas I have associated with me the following named gentlemen: Prof. Frank Deerpewster, L. B. Allison and J. F. Thurman. These gentlemen are too well and favorably known to the teachers of Bates County to make necessary further comment.

The following is the daily program. Please select your subjects you wish to pursue in class work, in order that you may be able to enter upon the work immediately after the assembling of the Institute. I desire to call special attention to the fact that class grades will be given upon fifteen days' attendance, day of organization and three days of examination not included within the fifteen:

PROGRAM.

TIME.	BORROR.	THURMAN.	ALLISON.	DEERPEWSTER.
8:10—8:45		Arithmetic.	Civ. Government.	Psychology.
8:45—9:20	Management.	Read'g and Spell'g	Language.	Geography.
9:20—9:55	Physiology.	History.	Civ. Government.	Grammar.
9:55—10:15		RECESS.		
10:15—10:50		Read'g and Spell'g	Numbers.	Psychology.
10:50—11:25	Management.	Arithmetic.	Civ. Government.	Grammar.
11:25—12:00	Physiology.	History.	Writing.	Geography.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

Private board at reasonable rates will be furnished. Prof. Allison will have a list of names of those desiring to board teachers.

Director's Day and Graduating Day will be made a special feature of the Institute. Upon Graduation's Day those graduating from the country schools will receive their diplomas.

A new course of study is being prepared under the direction of the Conductors and Instructors of the Institute and will be ready for use at the beginning of the Institute. Respectfully,

ARTHUR BORROR,
School Commissioner of Bates County.